he didn't knew it."
But the richest thing is the poll-books. There we not recorded the names of Whilam H. Seward, Thos. H. Benton, Edwin Forrest, Horace Greeiey, James Bachanan, John C. Fremont, Millard Fillmore, Stephen A. Douglas, and quite a number of distinguished pentiemen who are recorded as coting there on the 21st day of December last, swelling the list of voters to the number of one thought and recorders, when in the number of one thousand and services, when in reality there is not over four handred legal cates in

We are glad that this commission has been created to examine into the frauds that have been perpetrated. It will threw the responsibility on the proper parties. There will be no go-betweens; the real guilty ones will be brought to the bar of justice, or to escape this will fee the country. We hear of great anxiety expressed by parties who are near by in a neighboring State. There are more persons fluttering than Calbon. This commission is a resurrector of the buried, and they will go deep and bring it all to the surface.

ESCAPE OF JACK HENDERSON-THE FRAU-DULENT RETURNS FROM DELAWARE CROSSING—ASSASSINATION OF A STATE SENATOR UNDER THE CALHOUN CON-

STITUTION. Correspondence of The Cincinnati Gazette.

I had the equivocal honor of an introduction to Jack Henderson two or three days since. He is a tall, thin man, with light heir and a fiery red beard. "Why, Henderson" said a gentleman who "happened along" just then, "I'm surprised to see you here nader such circumstances" (in the custody of an officer). "Yes," was Henderson's roply, "I am rather surprised to find myself here; but then I presente they conted me principally for a winers in the case."

But the bird has flown. On Friday night Henderson escaped from his guard, mounted a fleet horse that was in waiting, and has not been heard of since. Early the next morning news arrived here, through the Pro-Slavery Journal of Leavenworth and other sources, that the missing returns from Delawire Cressing, as amended by Henderson, had turned upmaking that precinct give a Pro-Slavery majority o 395. This count gives Leavenworth County to the Pro-Slavery men, elects their State ticket, furnishes them with a majority of one in the Senate, and has the House. Had this news come in before Headerson's escape, he would have been guarded more rigorously, and would not, I think, have left Lawrence alive. A large party of Leavenworth boys are now scouring the Delaware Reservation in pursuit of him. If they are successful, they will be very likely to make short work with him. But the bird has flown. On Friday night Hender

If they are successful, they will be very likely to make short work with him.

THE STOVER CASE.

There has been a great deal said about the assassination of Stover of Wyandotte for several days past, but it has been impossible until now to obtain accurate information about it. Reports have been industriously circulated that he was attacked from political motives, because by counting all the frauds) he was a Pro-Slavery Senator elect from Leavenworth County, under the Lecompton swindle! The truth is, that he himself has stated repeatedly that he believed politics had nothing to do with the cowardly assant which was made upon him. The most plausible report in circulation about the matter is, that it was the result of an old quarrel about a woman.

The circumstances of the attack were these: Stover was returning from Lawrence on horseback, and sione. Late at night, when within three miles of Wyandotte, helwas passed by another horseman, who suddenly wheeled around when a few yards ahead of him and asked, "Are you Sam Stover." He replied, "Yes; I ought to know that voice." The other answered. "Whether you do or do not, you are the man I'm looking for," and instantly shot him with a Sharpe's rifle. The ball passed through his face, mu-

Swered. Wither your and instantly shot him with a Sharpe's rifle. The ball passed through his face, mutilating him shockingly. The assassin escaped. Stover survived for several days in great suffering, but the latest report received here is that he died yesterday.

The St. Louis Republican of Monday announces the arrival in that city of Con. Calhoun, Judge Cato, J. P. Carr, "who claims to have been elected to Congress under the Lecompton Constitution, J. P. Henderson, esq., Capt. Samuel Kramer, and Major Milier, agent of the Sioux Indians, from Fort Bent, al en route for Washington. There is a report, but whether or not it is well founded we have no means o determining, that several of the leading Pro-Slaver men had been addressed by letter and required t

leave the Territory within a given time. The Republican also contains the following letter:

The Republican also contains the following letter:

KICKAPOO, K. T., Jan. 21, 1858.

Gen. Calhoun has returned to Weston, accompanie I by Judge Cato, Col. Isanes, ex-Sheriff Jones, and other leading cifizens of Kansas. He was escorted to Lecompton and back by Major Graham and party troops. On arriving at Lecompton a subpena was served upon him to attend the examination of Jack Henderson, at Lawrence. He declined to recognize the authority of the judicial officer who issued it. Shortly after he was arrested by attachment, but he inomediately petitioned Judge Cato for a habeas corpus and was promptly discharged.

He then proceeded to count the votes cast at the late election, all of which had been returned except those of the "Delaware Agency Precinet," which

those of the "Delaware Agency Precinct," which have since come in, with a Democratic majority of 379, carrying the Democratic ticket for State officers, and a Democratic majority of one on joint ballot, in and a Democratic majority of one on joint ballot, in the two Houses of the Legislature.

The Representative return, as I have received it from high authority, stands as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Dere.	Kep
Doniphan County	4		3	
Atchieotter		4		
Leavesworth	-	72	9	200
Brown and Nemeha		1		33.0
Calborn and Potawattamir.		1		
Jeffereon				3.0
Marehall	1	14		
Riley		4	- 2	
Johnson	4			291
Lykins		1		- 1
Lynn	- 2			- 1
Beurbon				
McGee, Dotn and Allen				- 15
Anderson and Franklin		1		•
		- 1		
Weller and Coffee		1		1
Wester and Conce.		1		
Breakenridge and R		1		
Davis, &c		1		
Davis, ecc.			mpr :	-
Total	22	22	10	9
Not loss than 9 000 vo		Dinto a	Oiner mir	
Not loss than " INU VO	TOR DO	CALBLES OF	HICCORD, 1214	1041

der the Stanton Territorial law, were disregarded in

Not less than 2,000 votes for State officers, given under the Stanton Territorial law, were disregarded in the sount, as they were not given under the constitutional provisions, and no restraint was possible to be exercised over them. Gen. Calhoun, confining himself strictly to his ministerial functions, received only those returns which bore the unequivocal impress of legality and constitutionality upon their face.

I cannot give you the exact vote for State officers, but the majority, though not large, was decided. This I give upon the same authority whence I received the above returns.

From the inclosed certificate it would appear that strenaous efforts had been used by the Republican party to change the result, even by means of persona coercion. Mr. Garrett, one of the Judges of Election, testifies to an arrest of himself, and of his having, while in durance, received propositions to that effect; but I refer you to the certificate.

Territory of Konnat, County of Johasson: Before me, Samnel Salters, personally appeared Thodors F. Garnett, who being aworn, says that on the 11th day of January he was arrested in Leavenworth County, under, as was said, a warrest, and taken to Lawrence by an armed party of ten or eleven, and while he was under arrest a proposition was made to him to make a new poil book, (by some one of the Free-State party in Lawrence, and he thinks by a man maned Ewing.) which poil book should be made to be a sure of the contraint of the con

being in durance, fold miner the THEODORE F. GARNETT.

The same to and subscribed before me, this the ligh day of Jansame, 1856.

The following certificate of the Judges and Clerks
would show the returns to be indisputable:

Territory of Kansus, County of Learnesserth: The underspeed, Judges and Clerks of the election for State officers and
members of the State Legislature, held at the precinct known as
members of the State Legislature, held at the precinct known as
members of the state Legislature, held at the precinct known as
members of the state Legislature, held at the precinct known as
members of the area on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1856, do here
by certify that the returns made by ms of said election are correct
and genuine, and that any statement made by any person as to the
wote of said precinct can only be determined as to its truth or

on at said precinct.
ISAAC MUNDY,
THEODORE F. GARNETF,
JAMES C. GRINTER,
W. C. WILSON,
JAMES FINDLEY,
JAMES FIN

JAMES FINDLEY.

Territory of Kanans, Gounty of Johnston: Before me, Samuel Safters, an acting Justice of Peace in and for the County and Tetritory aloresaid, personally appeared Issue Mundy. Theodore R. Gunnet, James C. Grinter, William C. Wilson and James Findley, who, being sworn, deposeth and saith that the foregoing statement is true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 18th day of January, A. D., 1858.

SAMUEL M. SALTERS, J. F.

Several of the parties who have been arrested, are pursuing legal remedies for redress.

Suits have already been instituted against the Marshal and his securities, as I learn from one of the counshal and his securities, as I learn from one of the cons-sel prosecuting. I understand that Gen. Lane is read. ing, to the public, letters from Mr. Parrot, using him to keep up the agrication and maintain the position of

the Topcka or Lawrence Legislature, and to persevere in his course of resistence to the Democratic party; that he would be sustained by any amount of money and munitions, and any number of the people of the East; that he had conversed with the Easten Representatives in Washington, and was assured by them that everything should be supplied which was necessary to achieve the supremest of the Republican that everything should be supplied which was necessary to achieve the supremacy of the Republican party in Kansas. I can starcely believe this true, in tall, but it has been told me by a gentleman of high respectability, who says he heard Lane rend the letters. Mr. Parrot can set himself right, if he has been

misrepresented.

Kickapoo continues quiet. A company of soldiers have been guarding the Lund Office for more than a week past, and no disturbance of any kind has secured.

Gen. Whitfield has stood at his post firmly and faithfully, through all the agreation and excitement, and has wholly abstained from any participation in the political conflicts which have so disturbed the oniet of this the office and retire with the records to the Fort for safety, he replied that his duty required him to he here and to keep the office open. He did so, when but few men would, and has always afforded every facility to the people of the country to preempt their homes. His throughout has been eminently proper and traiseworthy. Gov. Woodson is temporarily absent

J. P. CARR MEMBER OF CONGRESS ELECT. The St. Louis Democrat of Feb. I says:

"Calboun and Carr were heard to remark yester "Cathoun and Carr were heard to remark vester, cay, in general conversation, that the Pro-Slavery ticket was elected by fifteen hundred majority! Mr. Carr seid his own majority would be nine hundred, and that the Pro-Slavery party have one majority in the Senate, while the House is a tie. In case of the confirmation of the report that Stover, the Senator from Leavenworth, was dead, the Senate will also be the Calbour, while in this city westerday was a tie. Calhoun, while in this city yesterday, was under the special tow and surveillance of one or two of the Federal office-holders. He is described as a of the Federal one-holders. He is described stout, no-hearded, red-faced individual, with a siderable flavor of whisky about his person,

ESCAPE OF HENDERSON-MORE FRAUDS IN

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 24, 1858. Another infamous outrage has been perpetrated by the Federal officials, with the aid of the army. Hen-derson, who it will be remembered, was arrested for derson, who it will be remembered, was arrested for forging the Delaware Crossing returns, and has been in custody in Lawrence, while undergoing an examination before Judge Miller. The question of jurisdiction had consumed the time of the Court up to yesterday, when it was decided, and the examination would have been entered into to-day.

In the middle of the night a large body of United

In the middle of the night a large body of United States dragoons arrived opposite Lawrence from Fort Leavenworth. A Marshal, or pretended Marshal, was sent into town, and Henderson taken from his bed on a writ of habeas corpus—the Deputy-Sheriff in whose charge he was not being permitted to examine the document closely.

Here is another villainous act—a man charged with

a crime, with abundant evidence of his complicity with it taken surreptitiously in the night from the custody of the proper officers, aided and abetted by

the Federal soldiers.

The more release of Henderson would not amount to much were it not for the results likely to accrue

It will be remembered that the late Free-State It will be remembered that the late Free-State tecket, by the returns published by the Speaker and Irectaint of the General Assembly, had an average majority of three hundred. The Delaware Crossing returns were figured up to three hundred and thirty-nine, and also elected the members of the Legislature under the Calloun Corstitution. The arrest of Henderson caused these returns to be missing, and thus the above Free-State majority was shown. As long as Henderson was in custody they were kept back, but now there is little doubt in my mind that they will be preduced. It is rumored that Calhoun stated in Leavenworth yesterday that the Pro-Slavery men had carried Leavenworth County. It is evident that laws carried Leavenworth County. It is evident that laws are of no use in Kansas, with the Federal officials and army against us. Nothing but summary justice with the bullet or cord should be meted out to those scoundreis whenever we get them into our clutches.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 25, 1858. The Legislature of this State is well under way in law-making. That strait jacket worn so long by the constitutional imposition of conceited and for Democracy is laid aside by the adoption of our rew Constitution.

A Banking law is being prepared, which must be submitted to the people for their approval. It seems quite certain that we shall have presented to the people a State Bank, with branches, and a Free-Banking law. There is a strong constitutional restriction which promises to defend us from a worthless issue, and I think both systems will be adopted. Provision is made for a Board of Education and a school system, which promises to place us in the front rank in this regard. Our fund is large, and the people are awake to their interests, having been belrayed by a late Superintendent of Public Instruction, and subjected to a loss, probably, of from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The University. which is located at Iowa City, has an ample fur

for a first-class institutiou.

The Legislature has just sent on instructions to our delegation in Congress in regard to the Lecompton Constitution, which Gen. Jones is asked to obey, or resign. The Democracy are divided as to policy, yet mainly in sympathy with Senator Doug-las, and they refused to discuss the questions at issue. They have lost the sympathy of the reading

masses, and it is perfectly evident that they feel that their power as a party has departed.

We are having a delightful warm Winter, and all predicting better times on the opening of Spring. Lands of the first quality, on good roads and near towns, are offered cheap, and there is (save in the newest sections) a large surplus of feed for the newest sections) a large surplus of food for man and beast.

I send you the message of the Third House a capital thing of the kind, containing home hits which convulse with laughter. Governor Rice is an ex-member of the Legislature from Clayton Yours truly, NORTH.

The following are the Joint Resolves of the Legislature of Iowa respecting the latest phase of the Kau-

Whereas, Application has been made, or is about to be made to the Congress of the United States, for the admission of the present Territory of Karasa into the Union of the States, under the instrument known as the Lecompton Constitution; and application is that presented by the fact that the Convention which framed said instrument, reduced to submit it fairly to the people of said Territory for raification or rejection; and,

Whereas, The question thus presented involves one of the fundamental principles upon which our Governments, State and Whereas, It is eminently right and

tional, are based; and, Whereas, it is eminently right and proper that the several tes, through their General Assembly, clearly express to their nators and Representatives in Congress their opinions upon

questions, therefore, e if Resolved by the General Assembly at the State of Iosa, our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representaof Resolved by the teneral Accession and Society and Society of So

rejection.

Resolved, That we condemn the President of the United States
maters in Congress, and all others in authority under the Constation of the United States who have advised or consented to
a similation of Kansas into the Union under the Lecampton
materials. ed, That the terms of the pretended submission of the

Accounted, That the terms of the pretended submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people of Kansas Territory, en played in the schedule of said Constitution—are; that the vote if each must be for the Constitution—are an insult to common bonesty, and had their origin is bold determination to thrust Slavery on Kansas in opposition the consent of the people, and in violation of the spirit of or National Constitution.

National Constitution.

Revolved. That our Senators in Congress be requested to resign, unless they can support the foregoing resolves, and vote as therein indicated.

Resolved. That the Senators of State be instructed to forward a copy of the foregoing pressuble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The vote in the Senate and the House on the passage

of these resolutions, was a strict party vote. In the

of these resonations, was a strict party vote. In the Serate it stood as follows:
Yeas-Anderson, Atkins, Brown, Cook, Cattell, Carter, Davis of Polk, Davis of Citaton, Poster, Grinnell, Kirkwood, Loughridge, McPherson, McCoy, Rankin, Reed, Reiner, Rusch, Saunders, Sharraden, Thompson, Jensins-22.
Navs-Allen, Bailey, Dale, Johnson, Mann, Nell, Pusey, Patterson, Stewart, Trimble, Warren, Wilson-12.

teron, Stewart, Trimble, Warren, Wilson—12.

In the Houre it stood:
Yeas—Meser, Anhony, Baies, Carpenter, Cassiday of Mebesla, Cooley, Collins, Dana, Dewey, Drummond, Edwards, Foster, Grimes, One, Harmon, Jackson, Lambert, Landy, McGravy, McGravy, Michaell, Moorman, Morgan, Prentias, Randolph, Rankin, Reitzel, Scott, Scowers, Stevas, Stewart, Stroctar, Thompson, Trumblell, Waln, Water, Wilson, Woodward, Wright and Mr. Speaker—40.
Navy—Mesers Ayres, Bander, Beal, Belkmap, Hennett, Campbell, Casey, Cansulay of Van Buren, Cassidy or Woodburg, Carlon, Dicker, David Charle, Dewa Gray, Guberen, Johnson, Lancy, Mahomey, M. Cermick, Mannet, Massay, Parrent, Starp and Sping —21.

JANUARY THAW AND WESTERN MUD. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune,

Igiva City, Jan. 28, 1858,

Finer weather than we have had for three week past could not be desired. A delightful, old-fastioned 'January thaw'' has served to "smooth the wrinkled brows" of old Winter, and forced the key despot to laugh outright, in spite of the time of year and the commercial panic. The very unusual occurrence of two heavy rain storms has varied the scene somewhat and compelled a resort to rubber boots for purposes o med navigation; but with these exceptions our Winter thus far has been much more pleasant than was the drizzling, cloudy, middy Fall we had "in its season. But the fine weather aforesaid must be spoken of it

thus far has been much more peasant than was the drizzling, cloudy, muddy Fall we had "in its season." But the fine weather aforesaid must be spoken of in the past tense, for while I write the winds are playing a stampede over the prairies in the most disapproved style, and a blinding mixture of sleet, show, leaves, etc., puts a veto upon any kind of out-door labor. The reads are impassable, the mud being nearly hub deep, and the horses sinking into it to their knees. This city is, at least for a few days to come, completely embargeed, except as regards the railroad travel from the East, and the stage route Westward. I believe nothing stops the "Western Stage Company's" vehicles, for they depart and arrive with commendable regularity. Now that the Legislature sits 62 Des Moines, the Stage Company occupies a very prominent position, and their unbroken trips are a desideratum. This "vebicular" monopoly is well managed, well equipped and generally popular, except when the passengers are compelled to walk alongside the stages with a rail on their shoulders.

Business of every description is at a stand-still. Selling off at cost is the usual mercantile dodge; but whether the sales are any larger, or the profits any smaller than of old, this deponent cannot say. Our "money-king" is of the most despotie stripe. The Bank of Florence still holds us in its giant grasp. No other money is to be had, in any amount; and even his is not redecemed at Florence, as one of our merchants knows at the expense of a trip thither. The money is utterly refused by some of our business men; but the majority indorse its circulation, partly because its rejection would leave us destitute of a entrency, and partly (let me whisper) because they are debors of Cook & Sargent, and indorsing their "Florentine Mosaics." The proceedings of the meeting were farcical, and somewhat unparliamentary; but whatever might have been the order of exercises, the resolutions above mentioned were published and circuiated as the result. The meeting certainly sec

the coming season. Fencing materials are being "got out," and large calculations are making in regard to new land. Farm labor is very cheap, but there does not seem to be a great overstock of laborers as yet. In fact, our farmers have had difficulty in securing good hands to work in their timber-lots.

In spite of predictions to the contrary, we expect a large Spring immigration. Considerable correspondence is being carried on—of which I have my full share—referring to the removal Westward of many of the Eastern unemployed or dissatisfied residents. It

share—referring to the removal Westward of many of the Eastern unemployed or dissatisfied residents. It is a hopeful sign that a large number of those disposed to come are talking of farms rather than of merchan-dise, and of independent exertions instead of subordi-nate occupation. Traders and clerks swarm here already like the frogs of Egypt. It is refreshing to welcome an irruption of farmers at last. Such immi-grants are our greatest need, and from them is to be derived our surert wealth.

derived our surest wealth.

The Message of the late Governor, as well as the Inaugural of the Governor elect, are good documents—business-like, comprehensive, and truly Republican. No one who feels any interest in Iowa should fail

MUDJEEKEEWIS

THE IMPERTURBABLE BURR.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: It is a pity to spoil a fine moral story, perhaps; but your correspondent "D." draws too severely upon our credulity, in his tale of Burr's conscience, mitten before the Albany Court at the mention of Hamilton's name. In point of self-command Aaron Burr was ne

equaled at the New-York bar. He was never startled he was never overcome. He never repented. With his dying breath he justified his conduct in the affair with Ger. Hamilton. The proof is abundant, and su-perabundant, that his conscience—so far as he had a conscience-was at perfect peace with regard to Hamilton's death.

Thomas Addis Emmet was a gentlemen-an Irish gentleman-a man of feeling and intelligence-in short he was the very last person at the bar to indulge in the brutality of insulting a fallen man, or of joining in a vulgar hue and cry against him.

The lawyer is still living who, in the year 1813, occupied the post of confidential clerk in the office of Colonel Burr. He assures the writer of these lines that he has no recollection of any ircident at all resembling that related by your correspondent, and is confident, from his long and intimate knowledge of both Burr and Emmet, that nothing of the kind ever occurred or could occur between them.

A coarse-minded juror at Burr's trial for treason at Richmond, taunted the prisoner with the name of Hamilton. With the utmost coolness, and in a tone of quiet dignity, he challenged the juror peremptorily, and had bim set aside, but took no further notice of the event.

In fact, the conclusion is irresistible that the imagina tion of your correspondent has imposed upon his memory-a thing that not unfrequently happens respecting occurrences of forty years ago. VERITAS.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE FANNY FERN EXPLO-Sios.—Mr. William L. Graves writes us from Petersburg, Boone County, Ky., that the body of a woman was found floating in the river near that place, on the 28th ult., a few hours after the explosion of the Fanny Fern, and that the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death from that melaneholy accident. From papers found on her person, it is supposed— our correspondent continues—she was the wife of

our correspondent continues—she was the wife of Samuel A. Evans, and had gone with him from Ken-tucky to Johnson County, Miscouri; that he had then deserted her, and that her friends there provided her means by which she might return to her parents in her native. State deserted her, and that and the means by which she might return to be. I means by which she might return to be. I her native State.

She was properly buried by the ladies of Petersburg. It is thought her relatives reside in the vicinity of It is thought her relatives reside in the vicinity of I in Enquirer.

DIVORCES IN PENNSYLVANIA .- The Harrisburg Legislative correspondent of The Philadelphia Press

remarks: "The marital state of the Commonwealth must be "The marital state of the Commonwealth must be in a deplorable condition, if we are to judge from the number of applications for divorce before the Legislature. Upward of twenty have been read up to this time, January 29—from Philadelphia, Fayette, Union, Perry, Ac.—and the cry is still they come. I am informed by an old member of the House, that his experience has been that a large majority of those applying for a release from the bonds of matrimony are citizens of other States, who come here for the mere purpose of such a release, and often because they are strangers to the body that is to decide on their petition. If it were less easy to get rid of the marriage tion. If it were less easy to get rid of the marriage contract, there would be more discretion exercised by young men and maidens—and old ones, too—who, ac-cording to the testimony, often rush madly into matri-mony, and take no thought of the morrow.

"THE JEERS."- The Illinois Baptist of January "THE JEERS."—The Illinois Baptist of January 14 says that "This strange infatuation is again revived in our immediate vicinity. It made its appearance in a protracted meeting among the Methodists at Indian Grove. The ministers who conducted the meetings moved them from Indian Grove to Avoca, and brought with them five or six of the jeckers, and thus the contagion commenced in the latter place. Our informant was present at several of their meetings in Avoca and describes the scenes as very exciting. From fifty to a hundred were jerking at the same time. Their hands, shoulders, feet, and head would be violently thrown into the most grotesque and apparently painful shapes. the most grotesque and apparently painful shapes. The women's bonnets would fly off, their hair become The wemen's bonnets would fly off, their hair become dishevelled, and in some instances snap like a whip. In some instances it attacked unbelievers in it, and unconverted men who tried to resist it by folding their arms and wrapping them tightly around their bodies, but in spite of themselves, their shoulders, first one and then the other, would be jerked back, till they lost all control of themselves.

NEBRASKA.—Both branches of the double-headed Legislature of Nebraska adjourned on the 16th. The majority at Florence passed a number of laws, but none of their acts were recognized by the Governor, and will not be by the Judicierzy. Among others they passed a law authorizing the Nebraska banks to suspend payment for six months in three years.

DAVID OF ANGERS.

Frem a paper read sta recent meeting of the Academy of Arts, in Paris, we publish a sketch of the life and labors of the celebrated French sculptor, David of Angers, for the instruction of those young minds which in our country are inspired by higher artistical impulses They will find it a lesson how inborn talent reache through assiduous, ardent studies, may, often through sufferings and privations, that eminence, se enring glory and immertality.

P. T. David of Angers, who died in Paris Jan.

1856, was born in the city of Angers, in Vendée, March 12, 1789. His parents were poor-the mother a seamscreat revolution the population of his province took up arms in defense of royalty, David, the father, en listed among the republican volunteers, and took, to share his dangers, the infant, scarcely five years old. There, on the battle-fields, amid the roar of fire-arms, among the grouns of dying republicans, in the mind and the bosom of the child was kindled that sacreworship for a republic which inspired him through hi whole life. At the end of the war, father and son returned home, the former to his labors, wherein he reached some distinction. He worked at the caryings in one of the churches in his native city, the child playing at his side. The view of the work of his father revealed the inborn talent of the boy. He began to make drawings, to execute them, exclaiming, "and I likewise shall be a sculp or. To this the father at once opposed, having found by the experience of a poverty-stricken existence how little art was remunerative. A violent and protracted struggle sprang up between them—the boy refusing to learn any other pursuit. The young David, being in possession of three dollars, gathered together cent by cent with great care, one day ran away from home intending to go to Paris. The mother overtook him and, yielding to her entreaties and tears, he returned broken down and submissive. During the night despair seized upon him at seeing his hopes thu blasted, and he took poison. He was however, save in time; the father yielded, and young David was sen to the School of Design in Angers, which he frequente during several years. A Mr. Delusse, his teacher perceiving that the talent of his pupil was superior to what he would learn under his tuition, gave him \$10being poor himself-and sent David to Paris. He ar rived therein 1808, with about \$2 in his pocket. Throws upon himself, he divided his time between manual labor for living, and the study of his beloved art in all its branches. His expenses amounted to 20 cents a day. The remaining time was devoted to study. It was the apogee of the brilliant Napoleonic epoch. The triumphal arch of the Carrousel and other works in the Louvre were carried out by the two sculptors, Percies and Fontannes, and David was employed by them. The great painter David taught him design: Roland, sculpture; and Surgeon Beclard instructed him in the anatomy of the human body. After two years of laborious and studious existence, he was admitted to contest for the prizes at the Academy of Arts. His works called forth general attention. The masters of the art and members of the Academy appealed to the City of Angers to bestow on David a pension, and thus facilitate his artistical a Ivancement. This the city did, and the grateful artist took henceforth the name of David of Angers. He won in succession several minor prizes, and finally in 1811 the great one: thus keeping the promise given to his mother on taking leave from her in 1808-that in three years he should succeed.

The winner of the great prize of the Academy of Arts at Paris becomes a pensioner of the Government and is sent to Rome for the continuation of his studies.

David went there to study principally under Canova. His whole soul was in his art, and he considered the works of the ancients as the only types of sculpture. From them he drew his principal inspirations. The Gothic sculpture, however, he admired as being the archives of a pions but ignorant epoch.

David returned to Paris in 1816, and after a short so journ left for England, with the intention or seeing the fronton of the Panthenon brought to the British Museum from Athens. He likewise wished to make the acquaintance of Flaxmann, the celebrated English sculptor. But Flaxmann, incensed against the French Revolution, mistaking the name for that of the great painter and terrorist, David, exiled then from France by the Bourbons, with the coarse prejudice of a genuin Briton, refused to receive him. This example prove contagious-almost every door was shut to the artist, and soon he found himself isolated and without any means to live upon. Notwithstanding this distress h patriotically refused the proposal to work at a monu ment raised for the memory of the battle of Waterloo and left London the same day, selling his little luggage to pay his passage.

Believing, as he said, that "the sculptor is the re-" corder for posterity," he principally devoted his ar and his time to making the busts of the celebrated men of his epoch. To accomplish this aim, he exposed himself often almost to humiliation. In his "Memoirs" he says that "as these gentlemen will not come to him, he must search them out himself, and often almost fell on his knees to obtain the permission of modeling them." He preferred to make the profiles, by whom he was more deeply moved, instead of the face in full, as in his opinion "the face shows too "many traits, and is therefore more difficult to analyze; "the profile is the unity." For this purpose he trav eled in various countries of Europe, and visited years after England, where he took the heads of J. Bentham, of Walter Scott, of Flaxmann, who had treated him so rudely, and of many others. To take that of Byron, he purposely went to Lombardy.

In 1821 he became member of the Academy and Pr

ssor of Arts in Paris, and poets sang his glory. He made forty-three full-sized or gigantic statues twenty-five of smaller dimensions, forty-seven bas-reliefs, one hundred busts, and a large number of medal-

Poetically inspired in the conception of his art-a lover of classical antiquity for its plastic perfection of beauty, as well as for the genius of republican liberty under which art was then blossoming, he disliked to clothe his statues in the garments of our times, as stifling and oppressing the inborn expression of beauty in the human body. In his conception, a statue of a celebrated man was his apotheosis; the bas-relief was a monumental inscription, which, therefore, should be sober and concise; sculpture, in his faith, could only be flourishing and answer its sublime mission under

republican institutions.

David greeted the revolution of 1848 as the realiza tion of his dearest and most fervent aspirations, He left the studio for the forum; was member of the first Republican Assembly; Mayor of one of the districts of the City of Paris. With many others he was bitterly disappointed. Love of liberty made him an exile. He went to Belgium, Germany, and Greece carrying within his bosom the deadly grief for destroyed hopes. Beranger obtained for him permission to re-The moral wound could, however, no more be healed: but it was consoling to the dying lover of liberty to breath his last in his fatherland.

During his life time-grateful to Angers, his native city—he founded there a Museum named after him, endowing it with about four hundred statues, bas-reliefs, busts, medailles, in marble, stone, bronze, clay, and

FROM MONTEVIDEO.—Advices from Montevideo to the 18th of November state that remarkable events had taken place there. The President dissolved Con-gress by force, and banished without trial twenty per-sons belonging to the opposition. The House of Re-presentatives was invaded by a force of 200 men and two pieces of artillers, and the members were ordered presentatives was invaded by a force of 200 men and two pieces of artillery, and the members were ordered to close their session. The cause of these disturbances was the treaty of commerce and limits with Brazil, which Government desired should be approved. The Rosas party promoted the intrigue by supporting Government. After this, and just when a revolution was expected, Gen. Don Manuel Oribe, of immentable celebrity as chief of the femous siege of Montevidea, and worthy lieutenant of Rosas, the Busmos Ayreas, and worthy lieutenant of Rosas, the Busmos Ayreas, tyrant, died. Government, being deprived of that expect, has engaged in conferences with the liberal party.

[Baltimore American.]

AGRICULTURAL.

SORGHUM CULTURE.

depos of The R. Y. Tribune. DOLINGTON, Pa. 1st Mo., 17th, 1858. As THE TRIBURE is a very valuable medium for the dissemination of useful knowledge, and may be also the medium for the propagation of erroneous concissions, I thought best to give you my experience or the subject of sirup-making from the Chinese sugar

In your paper of the loth I observed, in a letter from a correspondent, that it would not answer to allow the cane to be killed by frost while standing, or in the writer's own words: "If the case stands until killed by frost, the thing is done for." Now this is not the fact and I think it requires contradiction. A very new neighbor of mine had one-sixth part of an acre planted neighbor of mine had one-sixth part of at acceptances with the sorghum in rows three feet apart, and the hills in the row about two feet apart, and three or four stalks in the hill. He allowed it to stand about one mouth after it was frozen entirely dead; he then cut it off in the morning, when the juice was frozen solid, he lay it in the sun in a warm situation, and in the afternoon he expressed the juice with iron rollers; the result was 165 gallons of juice, five of which made one called the result was 165 gallons of pure, since it was not supported to my own, result was 165 gallons of juice, five of which made one gallon of excellent sirup even superior to my own, which was cut before free zing. He boiled about half the juice down to sirup, the balance he has in barrels for the purpose of converting it into vinegae; it is undergoing rapid fermentation, like new eider, and is getting quite sharp to the taste. If it does make goed vinegar, it will be much more profitable than for sirup; as good vinegar sells readily for 121 cents per gallon, and then the expense of boiling down is avoided, which is no small item in sirup-making.

I have tasted several samples of the sirup this Winter, and the best I have tasted was manufactured from cane which stood several days after being force hard, and made without using any lime or either acid-

hard, and made without using any lime or either acid-destroying agent. From the foregoing facts I draw the following consclusions: First: The cane does not lose any of its sascharine

qualities by freezing, but they are rather improved.

Second: That it is better to plant the seed in hills than close in a row.

Third; That 200 gallons of sirup can be produced from one acre.

I cultivated a small patch in my garden; I cut it off before the frost affected its I expressed the juice with iron rollers the same day, and had 30 gallons; holled it down next day and had 51 gallons of sirup; it had somewhat of a green taste, which I think is destroyed in the process of freezing; for let the season be ever so favorable, there will be some stalks not matured, but he freezing that are assimulated and lose that

so favorable, there will be some stalks not matured, but by freezing they are assimulated and lose that green taste so perceptible in the immatuse cane.

I intend planting enough next season to make sufficient strup for a year's use of my family. I hope same of your correspondents will tell us how to boil it down, what kind of a boiler to use and what kind of fuel, &c. I think it is best to plant the seed thin and the stalks will grow stronger and have better roots, so as to withstand the high winds so prevalent in this latitude. My cane was very much injuried by being blown down; it was too thick in the row.

FRESTON EYRE.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SORGHUM.

Cel. A. T. Morris, of Indianapolis, gives, in The North-western Christian Advocate, the following statement of his operations during the past season in the culture and manufacture of the Chinese sugar-case:

"About the 1st of June, I planted two acres, in drills about four feet apart, running north and south, planting one seed every eight or ten inches. The soil was not rich, but light and sandy. I hood and plowed was not rich, but light and sandy. I hoed and plowed twice. The early part of the season here was rather wet, and as the cane at first grows slowly, much of it was drowned out by the water standing in the furrows. Before the cane was sufficiently large to allow the use of the plow, it required a great deal of labor with the hee to prevent the weeds from taking it. Its growth, after being plowed, was very rapid, and most of it was ripe about the middle of October. From two to five full-sized canes grew from each seed; perhaps the average would be three. The average hight was about ten feet, and the average diameter about one and a half inches at the ground. By way of experiment, I pulled off the tops from a portion as soon as they were in bloom, and allowed new seed-heads to grow. This course I had seen recommended, with a view to increasing the saccharine matter; yet if the jnice was any better, I was unable to perceive it, but found the cane more troublesome to strip, as new

yield was any better, I was unable to perceive it, but joined was any better, I was unable to perceive it, but joined the cane more troublesome to strip, as new heads had started at most of the joints.

"My experience and observation induce the helief, that the best mode of growing the came is to show oughly break up and harrow the ground, then cross off at right angles, with something that will merely mark the surface, giving hills three and a half or four feet apart. Allow about six seeds to grow in each hill, and pull off all suckers that come from the root too late to ripen as soon us the main stalk, and strip, from time to time, all heads that make their appearance at the joints of the stalks. This method of planting will allow the use of the cultivator earlier, with less liability to cover up the young cane, diminish the amount of hocing, and, I think, would require but little if any more labor than a corn crop. By pulling off the suckers that start too late to ripen, and the seedheads that appear at the joints, I think the vigor and perhaps the quality of the growing stalks would be increased.

"To express the juice from the cane, I used one of Hedges & Free cest-tiren horse-nower mills, consist."

"To express the juice from the cane, I used one of Hedges & Free's cast-iron horse-power mills, consisting of three vertical rollers, fourteen inches long and twelve inches diameter. It required two horses, working elemants, to run it, producing about forty gallons of juice per hour, but capable, when rushed, of

lons of juice per hour, but capable, when rushed, of grinding one gallon per minute.

"I attempted to boil the juice in ordinary iron kettles, arranged in a furnace, in the way usually adopted here to manufacture maple-sugar, but found it impossible to avoid burning the sirup against their sides. I then procured four pans, with cust-iron bottoms and wooden sides. Three of them were two and a half feet houge with sides fourteen inches deep; and one five feet long, with sides fourteen inches deep; and one five feet long, and same width and depth as the others. I placed three of these pans in one furnace, made of brick, and placed the largest one in a separate furnace at right angles to the first. The suncke-stack of the two were placed together. The bottom of the large pan was put on a gether. The bottom of the large pan was put on a lavel with the top of the small ones, so as to draw out its contents, by a stop-cock, into the adjoining small one. With this arrangement, I could concentrate about 400 gallons of juice each day, consuming about

three-fourths of a cord of wood.

The mode that I adopted in making the sirup, after The mode that I adopted in making the sirup, after various experiments, was to fill the large pan with the baire from the mill, then heat it to not quite the boiling point—previously mixing in it whatever I designed to neutralize the acid and assist in clarifying; then, as seen as the heat had caused a thick soum to rise to the top, it was skimmed off, and the akimming continued until the soum ceased to rise, the juice being suffered to cool after the skimming commenced. This baise was then drawn into the next pan, passing through a finance bag, and dipped forward into the other two, and the concentration continued, by beiling slowly, until all the greenish scum had been removed. When the quantity was sufficiently diminished, the contents of the two rear pans were transferred to the forward one, and they were filled again from the large pan. In the forward pan the boiling was made as rapid as possible, until sirup was produced.

"I had heard of various articles that had been used

I had heard of various articles that had been used "I had heard of various articles that had been used to improve the color and taste of the juice, and produce a clear and good-flavored sirup. I experimented with nearly all that I had heard of—milk of lime, fine-water, coda, ivory-black, charcoal, alum, borax, alcohol, milk, and eggs were all tried in various combinations, the details of which would be too tedious to relate. I shall, therefore, only give two methods by which I succeeded heat.

which I succeeded best.

"First: I filtered the filice, as it came from the mill,
"First: I filtered the filice, as it came from the mill,

which I succeeded best.

"First: I filtered the fitice, as it came from the mill, through finely-powdered charcoal, placed in a barrel with a false bottom, covered with blanksts, in the manner used in rectifying whisky. The juice thus ditered was boiled in the usual way, and produced a sirup, I think, equal to any I ever saw. This process I found to require too much labor and time. The charcoal soon became impervious, and had to be renewed, rendering its use too troublesome and expensive when a large amount of sirup was to be made.

"Second: After filling the large pan from the mill, I mixed in it a sufficient quantity of lime-water to nearly sentralise the acid in the juice, using litmus-paper as a test. I also mixed, at the same time, about three pounds of ivery-black and one-half dozen of eggs to every 100 gallons of juice, stirring all together thoroughly. The juice was then heated to near the bolding point, and the fire then removed from the furnace and the juice not disturbed until sufficiently cool to be in a quiescent state. The scum was then removed, and the remainder drawn off through a dannel bag into the other pans for boiling. Before boiling, a small quantity of dissolved borax was added, after which it was builed moderately and skimmed, until the quantity was evaporated to about one-third of its bulk; then the boiling was as rapid as possible, until the sirup was produced. By this process, I have made an article which is very generally considered nearly, if not quite equal to the best of the golden sirup in our market.

"I made two efforts, both unsuccessful, to produce agar. I suppose that my want of success was mainly

"I made two efforts, both unsuccessful, to produce mager. I suppose that my want of success was mainly owing to the fact that the cane had all been frozen before I attempted to make sugar. I have sever sell sary Sorgham sugar, but have heard of several persons who have made n. Among others, a gentlemen

living in Evanaville, in this State, wrote no that from inteen gallons of juice (the last that he had) he had made between ten and eleven pounds of grannists, or any states Dispensatory, page 633.

"I worked only a small amount of cane before we had severe frost. The effect of the frest was to dispinish the quantity of joice; also to neutralize, to some extent, its and properties, and slightly horsease its density, as indicated by Reamne's saccharemeter.

"The fuice of my unripe came, before frost, marked even degrees, Beausse that of the ripe case, nino legrees. After the frost, the juice marked ten degrees, I tested inice from several fields in this vicinity, and invariably found that the small, thoroughly type case produced the strongest juice—the large, vigorous growth was very generally inferior from one to two legrees. I also found that the bottom of the stalk was not as sweet as the middle, nor the middle as

iegrees. I also found that the bottom of the stalk was not as aweet as the middle, nor the middle as aweet as the pulce from each third of the stalk indicated one degree more for the top third than the middle, and this one more than the bottom.

"Myself and friends have made about 1,500 gallons of sirup. My came yielded 220 gallons of very thick sirup to the acre—requiring about six gallons of june to one gallon of sirup. That grown by others yielded at the rate of 320 gallons per acre. I think 330 gallons may be relied on here as a fair average crop.

"It cost about twelve cents per gallon to make my sirup, estimating the folder and seed to pay for the labor of cultivation, and not allowing anything for interest on the cost of the mill and bolling fitures.

"I made no attempt to accretis the amount of fedder and seed yielded per acre, but have fed both—also the ripe and unripe stalks—to horses, cowr and hege. They cat every part of the came greefilly, and, so far as I observed, seemed to thrive on this food equally

se I observed, seemed to thrive on this

on one occasion suffered it to remain in a barrel about 24 hours before feeding, when I found vinous formes tation had commenced, and it produced its legitimate effects—making some 20 hogs "gloriously drush."

DIOSCOREA BATATAS. Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune

Barrennes, Ind., Jan. 11, 1858.

Some time during last Winter I noticed that a commeans or other, copied into THE TRIBURE from an

lediana paper. That communication gave my experience with the Dioscorea for 1856. I have now had another year's experience, and perhaps some of your readers may be interested in my success up to he present time. It will be recollected by those who read my article

that, in the Spring of 1856, I obtained five small "tubers," or seed bulbs. These were carefully outsvated, and by Fall my stock amounted to 500 " and eight large roots.

By retaining all of these, I was enabled to plant last By retaining all of these, I was enabled to plant last Spring 800 hills. My success was so good, through the Summer and Fall, that I have now a sufficient chantity of "tubers" and large roots for planting 100,000 hills. And could these be multiplied at the same rate for another season, they would produce by next October sufficient seed for 14,000,000 plantamore than enough to furnish every family in the United States with a Diescorea Batatas. All this may appear incredible, when it is remembered that my first stock of five "tibers" would not have weighed over twenty grains cach. I assure you it is all true. I have two bushels of "tubers," which are not much larger than full-grown marrowrist peas; and over 1,000 large roots that may be divided into from 50 tol100 pieces each, capable of germinating.

The "tubers" are raised by cutting the vines, and planting the leaves in July and August.

So far, my endeavors have been more to multiply

planting the leaves in July and August.

So far, my endeavors have been more to multiply my stock than to produce large roots. In another year I hope to raise some of predigious size, equaling, at any rate, those exhibited by Mr. Siekles of your State, whose largest weighed 54 lbs. I have no doubt but that 17000 bushels may be grown on one acre of ground; they can be planted every few inches apart. My lot of roots vary in length from 15 to 30 inches, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter. I have be defined on the cooked in several ways, and find them to possess all the qualities that have ever been claimed for them. For a full description of the superior qualities of this vegetable, your readers are raterred to the Patent-Office Report, the transactions of the American Institute, the reports of the various Agricultural Secieties of France, &c.

M. D. Darnatt.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE CREW OF THE AJAX SAFE. Later advices from the Beach state that the crew of the Ajax reached the shore in safety. In her efforts to make headway against the storm the tug was so severely strained that she began to leak badly. By 8 o'clock in the evening there were three and a haif feet of weter in the hold, the pumps became choked with asies, and all efforts to keep her free by baling proved futile. She shipped a heavy sea, which stove in her engine-room and drove the men on deck. It was then resolved to beach her, and they put her on shore about four miles south of the Highlands, abreast of Station No. 3. At 11 o'clock at night, when the tide had gone down, the crew jumped everboard and waded ashore. Subsequently, they got into the Life-Saving Station, where they kindled a fire and remained until morring. It is believed that the engine will be saved, but the hull will be a total le the wreck can be reached on foot. Yesterday a portion of the machinery was got out and taken to the beach. Capt. Marshall came to this city last night

feared, will main him for life. FOR EUROPE. The steamship Europa, Captain Leitch, sailed from this port at 12 o'clock yesterday, for Liverpool, with 33 passengers and \$2,223,381 in specie.

with Wiff. Alston, one of his men, who had been dis-

abled by stepping on a spike. The accident, it is

MISSING VESSEL.

The schooner Masyar, of Bellast, Me., sailed from Baltimere, Oct. 26, for Antigua, and had not arrived Jan. 7, being then out 71 days. She was a schooner of 149 tons register, and about six years old; no insurance on vessel or freight. The cargo was insured for \$11,500 in an office in New-York, and consisted of the following articles: 449 bbls, flour, 310 bbls, meal, 10 bbls, onices, 78 bbls, pork, 30 bbls, bread, 50 boxes bread, 50 bushels corn, 100 bush, peas, 300 bush, bran, 580 B., hams, 701 lb. lard, 1,350 lb. butter, 1,350 lb. cheese, 4,000 lb. tailow candles, 2 hids, tobacco, 4 case do., 20 cases matches, and 100 boxes herrings. The crew were Robert R. Havener, master, of Rockland, where he leaves a family: Elridge Thomas, mate, of Rockland; John Winder, steward, of Rockland; John E., Davis and John B. Lindsay, seamen, of Rockland, and Henry Edmonds, seaman, of Machiss.

MARINE LOSSES FOR JANUARY.

MARINE LOSSES FOR JANUARY. Mr. J. H. Upton sums up the total and partial losses

of the month of January as follows: 16 Steamers..... 205,600 76,310 121,740

Seduction and Homicide.—Some twenty days ago a young gentleman named Hardesty, living om Muddy Run, in Boone County, Ky, came into possession of the fact that his beloved sister had been seduced by a man named George Grubb, and, ef course, it enlisted all the better, as well as all the revengeful feelings of his nature. Hardesty, as soon as the secret was made known to him, called upon Mr. Grubb and charged him with the crime, which he stoutly denied; but as Mr. Hardesty was coavined that all he said was false, he told him he would given him just fifteen days to marry his sister, and unless he complied within that time, he would surely shoot him. The fifteen days expired on Saturday last, and the matter was not accomplished. The consequence was that Hardesty deliberately approached Mr. Grubb, and as deliberately shot him. We understand that the sympathics of the people in the neighborhood were in behalf of Mr. Hardesty and his injured stater, and that they regretted that he should fee after committing the act, being satisfied that any examining court would acquit him on the ground of its being justifiable homicide.

ICE.—During the past 24 hours ice has been forming rapidly in the river, and is now being cut from eight to ten inches in thickness. Those who have been looking for a short crop for the ensuing season will, we fear, be sadly disappointed. Although the atmosphere was keen this morning, the weather was delightful and healthy. The ice gatherers could not have more favorable weather than they have now.

[Albany Journal, ist.

... Mr. W. H. Russell, the famous Crimesa correspondent of The London Times, has engaged with Messrs. Routledge to write for them a novel of modern

life.

E. C. Delavan, eeq., of Albany, has presented to
Union College his Wheatly Cabinet of minerals and
shells, valued at upward of \$19,000.